

**Math 530**  
Homework 7

1. Find a one-to-one conformal mapping of the region common to the two disks  $|z - 1| < \sqrt{2}$  and  $|z + 1| < \sqrt{2}$  onto the unit disk.
2. Find a one-to-one conformal mapping of the region  $\{z : 0 < \operatorname{Re} z < 1\}$  onto the unit disk. Use the inverse of this map to show that there exists a bounded harmonic function on the unit disk whose harmonic conjugates are unbounded on the unit disk. (Remark: A similar idea can be used to show that there is a harmonic function which extends continuously to the closed disk that does not have a bounded harmonic conjugate on the disk.)
3. Let  $\Omega$  denote the open set obtained by removing the interval  $[-1, 1]$  from  $\mathbb{C}$ . Prove that there is an analytic function  $F(z)$  on  $\Omega$  such that  $F(z)^2 = \frac{z+1}{z-1}$ .  
*Hint:* What is the image of  $\Omega$  under the map  $(z + 1)/(z - 1)$ ?
4. Suppose that  $f_n$  is a sequence of analytic functions on a domain  $\Omega$  which converges uniformly on compact subsets of  $\Omega$  to a non-constant function  $f$ . Suppose that  $f$  has a zero of order  $m$  at a point  $a$  in  $\Omega$ . Prove that there is an  $\epsilon > 0$  and a positive integer  $N$  such that each function  $f_n(z)$  with  $n > N$  has exactly  $m$  zeroes (counted with multiplicity) on  $D_\epsilon(a) \subset \Omega$ .
5. Suppose that  $f_n$  is a sequence of analytic functions on a domain  $\Omega$  which converges uniformly on compact subsets of  $\Omega$  to a function  $f$ . Suppose that  $\tilde{\Omega}$  is a domain containing  $f_n(\Omega)$  for each  $n$ . Prove that, if  $f$  is not constant, then  $\tilde{\Omega}$  contains  $f(\Omega)$  too.
6. Let  $\mathcal{F}$  denote the set of all analytic functions  $f$  that map the upper half plane into the unit disc. Let  $M = \sup\{|f'(i)| : f \in \mathcal{F}\}$ . Show that  $M < \infty$ . Find all functions, if any, in  $\mathcal{F}$  such that  $|f'(i)| = M$ .
7. Find a conformal mapping of the upper half plane minus the closed line segment joining the origin to the point  $i$  that is one-to-one and onto the unit disc.